

KENTUCKY TURF'S GREAT PROGRESS

In the Last Three Years the Kentucky Jockey Club Has Distributed in Stakes and Purses \$3,479,655.00.

THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS INCREASE IN VALUE.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Thoroughbred Horse.]

It will be of particular interest to the breeders of thoroughbreds in this State, and to those persons everywhere who own and race horses to review the situation in Kentucky and to show the progress that has been made in the last seventeen years. As the value of stallions and broodmares depends on the quality of their produce and the ability of that produce to win stakes and purses, a comparison of the present prosperous condition of the turf with other days when prices were low and breeders and turfmen everywhere had cause for complaint will be of value at this time.

Never in the history of the turf have thoroughbreds been so valuable as they are right now. The best barometer is the public market and the auction sales at Saratoga last August showed that, despite the general prostration of business, well bred horses with individuality brought the best average in many years. The highest price of the season at Saratoga was \$21,000 for the brother to The Porter. Several others were sold for more than \$10,000 each and a number of likely looking colts and fillies brought from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each. The market generally was steady and unspectacular, which is to say it was stable.

The prices were based on the probable earning power of these colts and fillies, and if organizations like the Kentucky Jockey Club did not offer generous stakes and purses, it would not be possible to market their yearlings advantageously. Neither would it have been possible for S. C. Hildreth to have paid \$125,000 for the brother to Man o' War, \$150,000 for Inchange, or for Benjamin Black to have paid on a \$75,000 valuation for the mighty Morvich, or for a number of others to have paid the large prices given for horses with capacity to hold their own in contests on the turf.

Fifteen years ago it was no uncommon thing in Kentucky for turfmen to run their horses for \$400 purses. This year the Kentucky Jockey Club distributed in stakes and purses an average of \$12,000 a day to the turfmen; no purse at Churchill Downs or Latonia was under \$1,300, and many of them reaching \$1,400 and \$1,500 each. In 1905 the Kentucky Derby was worth \$4,850. Since the existence of the Kentucky Jockey Club, which was organized three years ago, the Kentucky Derby was worth in 1919 over \$20,000; in 1920 over \$30,000, and in 1921 the Kentucky Jockey Club added \$30,000 to the royal stake. All the other stakes on the roster of the Kentucky Jockey Club at Lexington, Churchill Downs and Latonia have been proportionately increased.

In the three years of its existence the Kentucky Jockey Club has distributed to the turfmen \$3,479,655, the greater part of which sum was paid to citizens of Kentucky who own and breed race horses.

Since the Kentucky Legislature in 1906 created the State Racing Commission, we have had cleaner and better racing than ever before, and since the organization of the Kentucky Jockey Club we have had an era of prosperity for breeders and turfmen unequalled in the turf history of this State.

Here are the official figures for the past seventeen years, from 1905 to 1921, inclusive:

1905—	Total number of racing days..155	Total amount of money distributed.....\$420,350.00
	The highest purse given was \$750 and the lowest \$300, and the average was a little more than \$400 each.	
1906—	Total number of racing days..174	Total amount of money distributed.....\$517,800.00
	Purses averaged about \$450 each.	
1907—	Total number of racing days..110	Total amount of money distributed.....\$382,350.00
	Purses averaged about \$450 each.	
1908—	Total number of racing days..111	Total amount of money distributed.....\$299,400.00
	Purses averaged about \$450 each.	
1909—	Total number of racing days..112	Total amount of money distributed.....\$249,900.00
	Purses averaged about \$450 each, although this year purses at Lexington ran as low as \$250.	
1910—	Total number of racing days..112	Total amount of money distributed.....\$316,550.00
	Lexington purses ran as low as \$300, and the average for the whole circuit was \$450 each.	
1911—	Total number of racing days..116	Total amount of money distributed.....\$388,350.00
	Purses averaged about \$500 each.	
1912—	Total number of racing days..109	Total amount of money distributed.....\$347,200.00
	Purses averaged about \$500 each.	
1913—	Total number of racing days..108	Total amount of money distributed.....\$444,900.00
	Purses averaged over \$600 each.	
1914—	Total number of racing days..104	Total amount of money distributed.....\$439,200.00
	Purses averaged over \$600 each.	
1915—	Total number of racing days..102	Total amount of money distributed.....\$481,400.00
	Purses averaged over \$600 each.	
1916—	Total number of racing days..107	Total amount of money distributed.....\$589,400.00
	Purses averaged about \$650 each.	
1917—	Total number of racing days..109	Total amount of money distributed.....\$653,150.00
	Purses averaged about \$750 each.	
1918—	Total number of racing days..101	Total amount of money distributed.....\$652,050.00
	Purses averaged about \$850 each; Latonia, Douglas Park and Churchill Downs increasing many of the overnight purses \$1,000 each.	
1919—	Total number of racing days..98	Total amount of money distributed.....\$997,100.00
	The Kentucky Jockey Club was organized this year and took over the Lexington, Churchill Downs and Latonia race tracks. The average daily amount given in stakes and purses at all tracks was \$10,175, and the seven races each day averaged \$1,453 each.	
1920—	Total number of racing days..107	Total amount of money distributed.....\$1,200,800.00
	The average daily amount in stakes and purses at all tracks was \$11,214, and the seven races each day averaged \$1,602 each.	
1921—	Total number of racing days..108	Total amount of money distributed.....\$1,281,675.00
	The average daily amount in stakes and purses at all tracks was \$11,897, and the seven races each day averaged \$1,695.00 each.	

Mr. Chas. A. Sheridan and Mr. O. C. Fink, who are engaged in the oil business, visited the oil fields in Warren county, near Bowling Green, last week. They report that the excitement is great at that point. Mr. Sheridan states that they stood in one place and counted fifty producing wells. So much impressed was Mr. Sheridan that he purchased 150 acres of land right in the belt. He will remove his machines to Warren county.

Thirty States are to provide on the public highways for 150,000 unemployed.

Marshal Foch and Red Tomahawk, a Sioux Chief, smoked the Pipe of Peace at Bismark.

Rev. Baxter of Maine has taken exceptions to George Harveys Thanksgiving speech.

Eleven foot ball players were killed during the season, most of them belonging to High Schools.

The concessions for the oil rights of Persia have been awarded to the Standard Oil Co. for fifty years.

On the New York Stock Exchange \$90,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds have been sold in the last month.

A sleet and snow storm through the central part of New England yesterday caused property losses estimated at \$1,000,000.

U. S. REPLIES ON NAVY LIMIT

Answers Jap and British Officer's Questions as to Reduction Program.

REFUSE TO ALTER FIGURES

Americans See No Reason to Change Tonnage Estimates for Three Powers Upon Which U. S. Plan Is Based.

Washington, Nov. 29.—A resolution declaring for relinquishment of foreign postoffice privileges in China was adopted by the nine powers sitting as a committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The date of Jan. 1, 1923, was set for the abandonment of foreign postoffices, and this was agreed to by all the powers represented except Japan, whose representatives asked for time to hear from their government. The Japanese delegates, it was said, did not object to Jan. 1, 1923, as the date for abandoning their postoffices, but felt that they did not have the authority to agree to that date without referring the matter to Tokyo.

Washington, Nov. 29.—American naval experts presented to the Japanese and British officers detailed answers to questions presented last week as to the American naval program. The full membership of the technical commission of the arms conference was not in session.

The extensive examination of figures of all three powers as to existing naval strength of each country has not resulted in any change of the original figures in Secretary Hughes' proposal. It was said authoritatively that no mistakes in calculation had been revealed during the discussion by the experts.

The data admitted by the American group had to do, it was understood, with questions asked by the Japanese as to the exact meaning of certain paragraphs of the American reduction plan. The specific nature of the points involved was not revealed.

No Reason to Change.

It is known, however, that the American experts feel they have been able to show that there exists no reason to change any of the tonnage estimates for the three powers upon which the American plan was based and it is assumed that during the week, possibly in a matter of hours, the naval reduction problem will be formally returned to the conference for action.

Assurances that the American calculations as to existing Japanese naval strength has been found to be accurate in the American view, lends additional weight to the repeated declaration that the American delegates will stand firmly for the "5-5-3" ratio proposed for limitation of naval construction at the end of the ten-year holiday period. It also would indicate the improbability that the American delegates would agree to retention by Japan of the battleship Mutsu, although no definite statement in this regard has been made by any member of the delegation.

Formal disposition of the questions of extraterritoriality and postal rights in China, through specific declarations prepared by subcommittees was the pre-arranged business of the conference on convening for another committee session.

These declarations will express the agreed attitude of the conference that the system of foreign judicial courts and also the foreign post offices maintained within China, shall be withdrawn as speedily as conditions warrant. The virtual decision of the conference to send a commission of international jurists to investigate the efficiency of the Chinese courts was to be embodied in the declaration relating to that subject.

Approve Harding Plan. Spokesmen of two other of the participating powers, Senator Schanzer for Italy, whose delegation he heads, and Vice Foreign Minister Hanthara for Japan, one of the four members of that delegation, has joined with Rene Viviani, head of the French delegation, in endorsing President Harding's informal suggestion that the present conference might be a starting point for a continuing series of conferences to examine world problems.

Senator Schanzer expressed the conviction that adoption of the plan would "represent the greatest and most beneficial result of the Washington conference, while Mr. Hanthara said he believed Japan would be ready to take part in any further conferences "with the great object of maintaining a harmonious co-operation of the powers and world peace."

Burglars Make Rich Haul. Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 29.—Burglars ransacked two stores in the business center of more than \$50,000 worth of furs, silks and musical instruments, according to a report made to the police. The loot included about \$7,000 worth of silk stockings and a number of saxophones.

Sleet, Snow and Rain in East. Boston, Nov. 29.—New England was glazed over or melting out and its transportation and wire services were interrupted after a two-day storm of sleet, snow and rain. There was a snowfall of fifteen inches at Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. MARY E. FLANERY



When Mrs. Mary Elliott Flanery takes her seat in the house of representatives at Frankfort next January, she will be the first woman member of the Kentucky general assembly. She was elected with 255 votes more than the incumbent; and she overturned a normal Republican majority of 1,400 in her home county of Boyd.

SCOTCH BOOZE SEIZED

U. S. Officials Confiscate 13,000 Cases of Whisky.

Scotland Firm to Contest Action of Prohibition Director of New York District.

New York, Nov. 29.—More than 13,000 cases of Scotch liquors, valued at \$1,000,000, have been seized by federal prohibition authorities in bonded warehouses, it was learned here, following discovery that enormous quantities of imported intoxicants were being diverted to bootleg channels. The seizures were made in co-operation with customs authorities.

E. C. Yellowley, acting federal prohibition director, said that his department contemplated the further confiscation here and in nearby ports of an additional \$5,000,000 worth of liquors.

The firm in Scotland which exported the liquor has engaged New York attorneys and, through them, will contest at Washington the right of this government to seize its liquors. The firm's representatives in this country will accompany the lawyers.

HAYS LIFTS BAN ON MARRIAGE

Postmaster-General Says Women Won't Lose Rights in Service If Wedded.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Woman postal employees hereafter will not suffer a change of status or lose any rights in the service by marriage, Postmaster-General Hays announces. "Heretofore," Mr. Hays says in his decision, "when an unmarried woman, holding the position of postmaster married she was obliged to secure a new appointment, execute a new bond, or pass the required civil service examination in competition with other candidates seeking the office, if she had not previously taken such an examination. Under the new ruling a woman postmaster will continue to hold the office without a reappointment or other examination."

TO PLEAD UNWRITTEN LAW

Mrs. Louise Conkle of Wheeling, W. Va., Charged With Killing Her Girlhood Chum.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Louise Conkle, went on trial for her life here. The unwritten law, it is intimated, will be her defense to an indictment accusing her of the murder of her girlhood chum, Mrs. Pearl Williams in the latter's home on October 29. The murder followed assertions by the defendant that a pact that ended a love triangle that involved the Conkles and Mrs. Williams had not been kept by the parties involved. Mrs. Conkle went to Mrs. Williams' home as she was ready to leave for her work and shot her down.

FOCH IS NOW AN INDIAN CHIEF

Crows in Montana Induct Marshal of France as Head Man of Tribe.

Billings, Mont., Nov. 29.—Marshal Foch of France is now a chief of the Crow Indian tribe. The marshal's special train arrived here and after a brief stop was switched to the Crow agency. Marshal Foch visited the Custer battle field, where the scene of the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 was viewed. The marshal, was then made chief of the Crow tribe. Several hundred Indians participated in the ceremonies.

Ex-Gov. Cox' Father Dies. Dayton, Nov. 29.—Gilbert Cox, father of former Gov. James M. Cox, died at his home in Camden, Ohio, after a protracted illness. He was 88 years old.

3 KILLED, 79 HURT IN THEATER FIRE

More Bodies May Be in Ruins of Motion Picture Playhouse at New Haven.

FLAMES LEAP 10 STORIES

Yale University Students and Others Try to Help in the Work of Rescue—Many Hurt During Wild Rush for Safety.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 29.—Three lives were lost and 79 persons were more or less seriously injured when fire broke out in the Rialto motion picture theater here. It is possible that further search of the ruins of the playhouse will add one more name to the list of dead, as R. H. Ferrigo of this city has not been seen since the fire was discovered. His son was among the injured.

Fifty-eight persons who were either burned or trampled by the crowd which stormed the exits when the flames swept into the theater from the stage were in hospitals today. Twenty-one who were taken to hospitals when the fire was raging were given treatment and were sent to their homes. Twenty-two of the injured were Yale students. All will recover, it was declared.

Identify One Body. Only one body, that of Timothy J. Hanlon, fifty-eight, had been identified today. It was believed he was trampled to death, as examination of his injuries showed his neck was broken. Two other bodies taken from the theater were burned so badly that identification was impossible. One was the body of an elderly woman and the other was that of a young man, apparently about 20 years of age.

Flames Over Nine Stories High. For nearly two hours flames from the burning theater rose higher than the nine-story Hotel Taft opposite, illuminating the entire city and bringing Yale university students by the hundreds and townspeople by the thousands to try to help in the work of rescue and to watch the spectacle.

Practically every physician in the city was called upon; the injured were sent to the three leading hospitals in the city, the New Haven General, Grace and St. Raphael's hospitals. The majority of those injured and, so far as known, all of those killed, were townspeople.

Show Fight for Life. Two of the patients at St. Raphael's hospital bore evidence of a severe struggle. One victim's skull was fractured, another suffered a fractured leg. Others at the hospitals had injuries which came from trampling and no burns, and many of those who were not injured had their clothing nearly torn off in the wild rush for safety.

N. Y. "COFFETTES" CALLED OUT

Direct Traffic in Place of 2,500 Patrolmen Now on Strike Duty.

New York, Nov. 29.—Woman traffic cops made their bow to the New York public. At all intersections in the vicinity of public schools woman police reserves were on duty. They were called out to replace 2,500 patrolmen who are on duty protecting milk wagons during the milk handlers' strike. Most of the woman reserves are housewives, but among them are business women, lawyers and physicians. Whistles are the sole weapons of the volunteer force. All wear a uniform consisting of a dark blue jacket and skirt, with a light blue vest and a semimilitary cap. Permission has been granted for the use of umbrellas in case of rain.

NAVY SUPREME, SAYS BEATTY

Admiral Tells Canadians That Great Britain Must Always Control Seas.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—Admiral Earl Beatty declared that the right of the British navy to command the seas never had been challenged and never would be challenged by any power. The British admiral asserted that without supremacy at sea the British empire would disappear. He cited as an instance to prove his statement that period during the war when British merchant ships were being sunk in great numbers and citizens in Britain were within four weeks of starvation. "That is to show you," he added, "how much the empire is dependent on the navy."

ANTI-REDS SURROUND KIEFF

Desperate Fighting Is in Progress, Says Dispatch to Copenhagen Newspaper.

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—Anti-Bolshevik forces have surrounded Kieff, where desperate fighting is in progress, according to a dispatch to the Berlingske Tidens. Kieff is the capital of Ukraine.

Bandits Free Americans. Washington, Nov. 29.—Americans who were recently captured by bandits in the Patagonian regions of Argentina, have been released, the State department was advised.

DR. ADOLPH LORENZ



Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the world famous Viennese practitioner of plastic surgery who has come to America, announced intention of repeating the kindness shown by Americans to Americans by offering his services to hospital clinics throughout the country. Eighteen years ago he came to the United States, especially to cure Mrs. Lolita Armour, now Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Jr., of congenital disfigurement.

ROOT AUTHOR OF PLAN

Is Originator of Association of Nations Scheme.

Senator Watson Says Plank Adopted at G. O. P. Convention Was Written by New Yorker.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Elhu Root was revealed by Senator James Watson of Indiana, one of the administration leaders, as the originator of the Association of Nations plank which President Harding is expected to give permanency to the Washington conference.

"It is not generally known," Senator Watson said, "that the Association of Nations plank adopted by the 1920 Republican convention at Chicago was written by Elhu Root."

Mr. Root is a strong advocate of the Association of Nations (League of Nations), that, I believe, is the basis of the suggestion made by the President.

"We can enter such an association, and that is as far as we can go, although no one has thought of destroying or quarreling with the League of Nations."

"There is no reason why such an association of nations as the administration is committed to, and in favor of which the Republican party went on record at Chicago, cannot be based on an enlarged conference on a permanent basis, and for a friendly discussion between the nations of international questions."

Watson indicated that in the congressional campaign next year the Republican party is prepared to go before the American people on the same issue of an association of nations and President Harding announced during the presidential campaign.

GAS KILLED 64 PRISONERS

Seilendran Ghose Says Bombs Thrown Into Loaded Box Car in India.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The sixty-four Mohlah captives reported to be suffocated from India last week to have been suffocated in a railroad car in which they were being transferred to a place of detention "were deliberately murdered with poison gas," Seilendran Ghose, director of the American commission to promote self-government in India, declares in a statement issued here. "These natives were in a box car loaded with more than a hundred," the statement said. "After they had been locked in the car British troops, according to information I have received, threw in gas bombs, and when the train reached its destination the prisoners were dead and the others were in so deplorable a condition that several died later. Another example of the 'civilizing' methods of the British in the East; but one that is sure to lead to terrible reprisals."

TO AUCTION U. S. WAR CRAFT

Navy Department to Sell Battleships Maine and Other Ships Considered Obsolete.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The battleships Maine and Missouri, the protected cruiser Columbia, the monitor Oregon, the gunboat Albatross, and the auxiliary yacht Vega will be auctioned by naval authorities here as obsolete ships. The Missouri and Columbia fought in the Spanish-American war. The Columbia was at one time the fastest ship in the navy.

Dynamites Bridge in South

Memphis, Nov. 29.—The steel and concrete bridge over the Saint Francis river near Market Tree, Ark., was dynamited shortly after midnight, according to information received by the Frisco system railroad officials. According to the report, a negro was being investigated in connection with the dynamiting.